

### **REMARKS**

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner asserts that the Amendment After Final Rejection, mailed June 5, 2006, does not place the application in condition for allowance because the definition of high-frequency is not set forth in the claims and Applicant has not provided proof that the Gomez alloy cannot be used in high-frequency applications. Reconsideration is requested.

It is well known in the art of electrical engineering that the phrase "high-frequency" (HF) is used in connection with radio frequencies between 3 MHz and 300 GHz (see definition of "radio spectrum" on page 725 of the IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, Copyright 1984, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. cited in the accompanying Information Disclosure Statement). As can be seen from the attached definition, the frequencies that constitute "high-frequency" are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art to be between 3 MHz and 300 GHz. Based on the attached definition, it cannot legitimately be argued that one of ordinary skill in the art would not understand the meaning of "high-frequency" in claim 10 of the present application. Accordingly, since the meaning of "high-frequency" is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art, it is believed that a further definition of "high-frequency" in the claims is not needed.

Regarding the assertion that Applicant has not provided proof that the Gomez alloy cannot be used in high-frequency applications, it is respectfully pointed out that the sentences in the Amendment After Final Rejection, mailed June 5, 2006, related to an alloy not being appropriate for electrical applications refer to U.S. Patent No. 4,930,483 to Jones, which corresponds to Mexican Patent No. 171087, referenced in column 2, lines 51-60 of the Gomez patent. The Jones patent discloses a copper-nickel-zinc alloy according to UNS C 75700 or DIN CuNi12Zn24, the latter of which is also known as nickel silver or German silver. Attached hereto, and cited in the accompanying Information Disclosure Statement, are articles entitled "Passive Intermodulation Distortion In Connectors, Cable And Cable Assemblies", by David Weinstein, and "Test Evaluate The Influence Of Junctions On PIM", by Eric Weibel et al. Page 6, right column, lines 11-21 of the Weinstein article discloses that ferromagnetic materials such as nickel or steel must be eliminated from the current path and that tests have shown that nickel plate under gold on the center contact will typically result in a 40 to 50 dB increase in PIM. Page 72, right column, in the paragraph entitled "Prevention" of the Weibel et al. article discloses that no

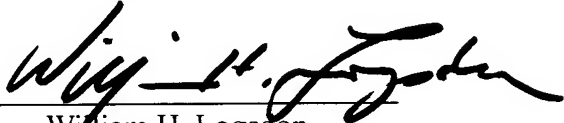
ferromagnetic materials (iron, cobalt, nickel) should come into contact with the electromagnetic (EM) field of desired signals. Even slight contamination with these types of materials may result in a significant rise in the PIM. Inasmuch as the Jones patent discloses that its alloy includes nickel, it is clear from the accompanying articles that the alloy is not suitable for high-frequency applications.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing remarks, reconsideration of the objections set forth in the Advisory Action and the rejection set forth in the March 6, 2006 Office Action, and allowance of claims 10, 13, and 17-19 are requested.

Respectfully submitted,

THE WEBB LAW FIRM

By 

William H. Logsdon  
Registration No. 22,132  
Attorney for Applicant  
700 Koppers Building  
436 Seventh Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
Telephone: 412-471-8815  
Facsimile: 412-471-4094  
E-mail: webblaw@webblaw.com